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ABSTRACT

Prepared to help develop a vision for California's community colleges into the 21st century, this report presents data on the colleges' performance up to 1996 and estimations of trends up to 2005. Data presented focus on the issues of student access, outcomes, and funding. Selected findings include the following: (1) participation rates peaked in the late 1970's but have declined since, reaching 59 per 1,000 adults in 1996; (2) participation rates in the 1990's have been highest among 18-24 year olds, but have fallen for Blacks, have been low for Hispanics, and high for Asians; (3) between 1985 and 1990 transfers to the University of California and the California State University increased by 9% from 52,043 to 56,685; and (4) the colleges' share of taxes declined by 27% between 1975 and 1995, while the colleges' costs per student are just three-fifths of the national average. In the future, the state's population is expected to continue to grow, especially among 18-24 year olds; the greatest job growth will occur in jobs requiring higher skills and postsecondary education; and participation rates will likely increase. Recommended reforms to respond to the future include developing higher and more consistent revenue streams through partnerships with business and other agents; improving productivity through technology, delivery reorganization, and legal reforms; and improving assessment, degree/award structures, accountability, and planning. Includes data tables. (TGI)

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ED 409 962

"COMMUNITY COLLEGES 2005"

Session #1 Presentation by

Chuck McIntyre
Director of Research and Analysis
Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges

at

A National Leadership Conference

of

The California Association of Latino Community College Trustees

Friday, May 16, 1997
10 a.m.

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"COMMUNITY COLLEGES 2005"

Session #1 Presentation by

Chuck McIntyre
Director of Research and Analysis
Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges

SESSION #1 OUTLINE

1. Community Colleges 2005:

To develop a vision for community colleges (CCs) as enter 21st century
Origin: began from Board of Governors discussion at its February 1997 retreat
Purpose: statement on how CCs can provide access to high quality and relevant programs through 2005
Timeline: to be reviewed in Consultation process through Fall 1997; first draft to Board in November 1997, action early in 1998....
Staffing: Chancellor and staff, working with Consultation Task Force, full Council, field (groups like ***Latino Trustees***), and Board of Governors, with outside input (Rand, HE Policy Center, CSU, UC, DE, CPEC, BlueRibbon Commission on HE)

2. Project Issues:

- **ACCESS**
- **QUALITY**
- **FUNDING**
  - **REVENUES**
  - **EXPENDITURES**
- **THE FUTURE**
  - **CONDITIONS**
  - **OPTIONS**
  - **REFORMS**

Community Colleges 2005, Project Issues:

ACCESS

- Participation rate peaked in late 1970s, and declined since (to 59/1,000 adults)
- Major fluctuations in rate can be related to policy (funding, fees, etc.) and events
- Rates are highest among 18-24 year-olds, particularly during 1990s
- Rates have fallen for Blacks, have been low for Hispanics, high for Asians

QUALITY

Work in progress

FUNDING

REVENUES

- Colleges' share of taxes declined by 27% between 1975 and 1995
- Despite low fees, colleges' taxpayer support is lower than in other states
    - Low fees equate to high participation rate...

EXPENDITURES

- Colleges' costs per student are just three-fifths of those elsewhere; gap widens...
- Instructional costs are low because of higher student:faculty ratio than elsewhere
- Higher student:faculty ratio due to heavier class loads (2 hrs>), larger classes (10>)
- CA colleges also have low administrative and plant maintenance costs
- And, lower (BUT increasing) student service costs; decreasing library costs

THE FUTURE

CONDITIONS

- State's growth will continue, especially among 18-24 year-olds; @600,000 per year
- Highest growth rates for Asians and Hispanics; highest numbers for Hispanics
- Adult growth continues; but <18 year-old, K-12 ADA growth eases (P98 problem!)
- Greatest job growth in higher skills (requiring some postsecondary education)
- Hispanics comprise most of labor force growth, but have held fewer higher skill jobs
- Likely future has moderate economic growth, recession around turn-of-century

OPTIONS

- Participation rates will increase (perhaps to >65/1,000); is this enough?
- Range of scenarios leaves "gaps" (budget deficits), if colleges maintain quality
- More likely scenario (and P98 share: 10.26% to 10.6% by 2000) also leaves gap

REFORMS

Higher and more consistent revenue streams; >partnering with business, other agents
Greater productivity: from technology, delivery reorganization, prioritizing, legal reform...
Better assessment, degree/award structure, accountability/accreditation, planning...

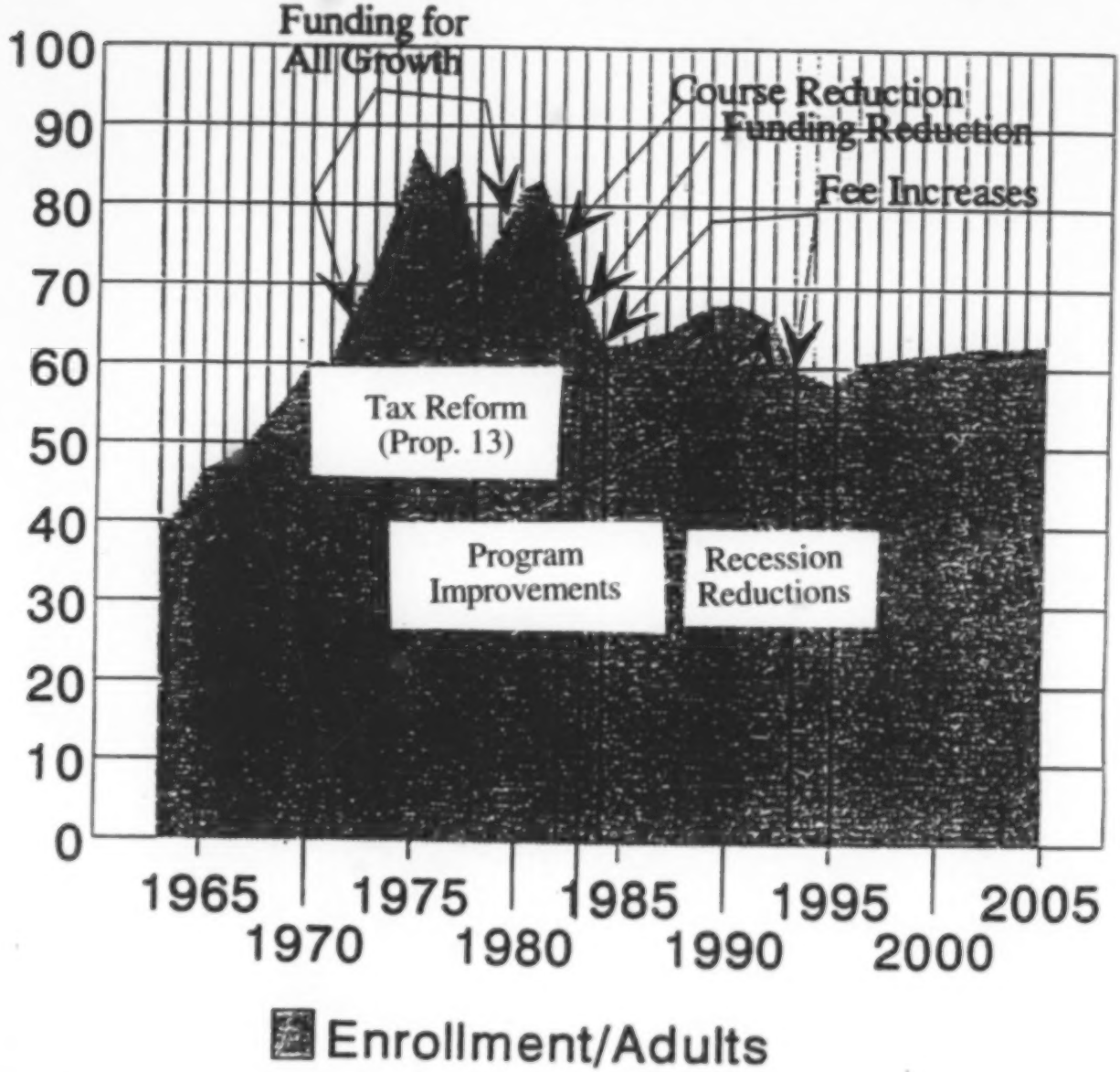
Chart 1

PARTICIPATION RATES
California Community Colleges, 1963–96
Fall Enrollment per 1,000 Adults
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
1965
1970
1975
1980
85
1990
1996E
— Participation Rate

Figure 10

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

ACCESS AND POLICY
Actual 1963–95; Forecast 1996–2005

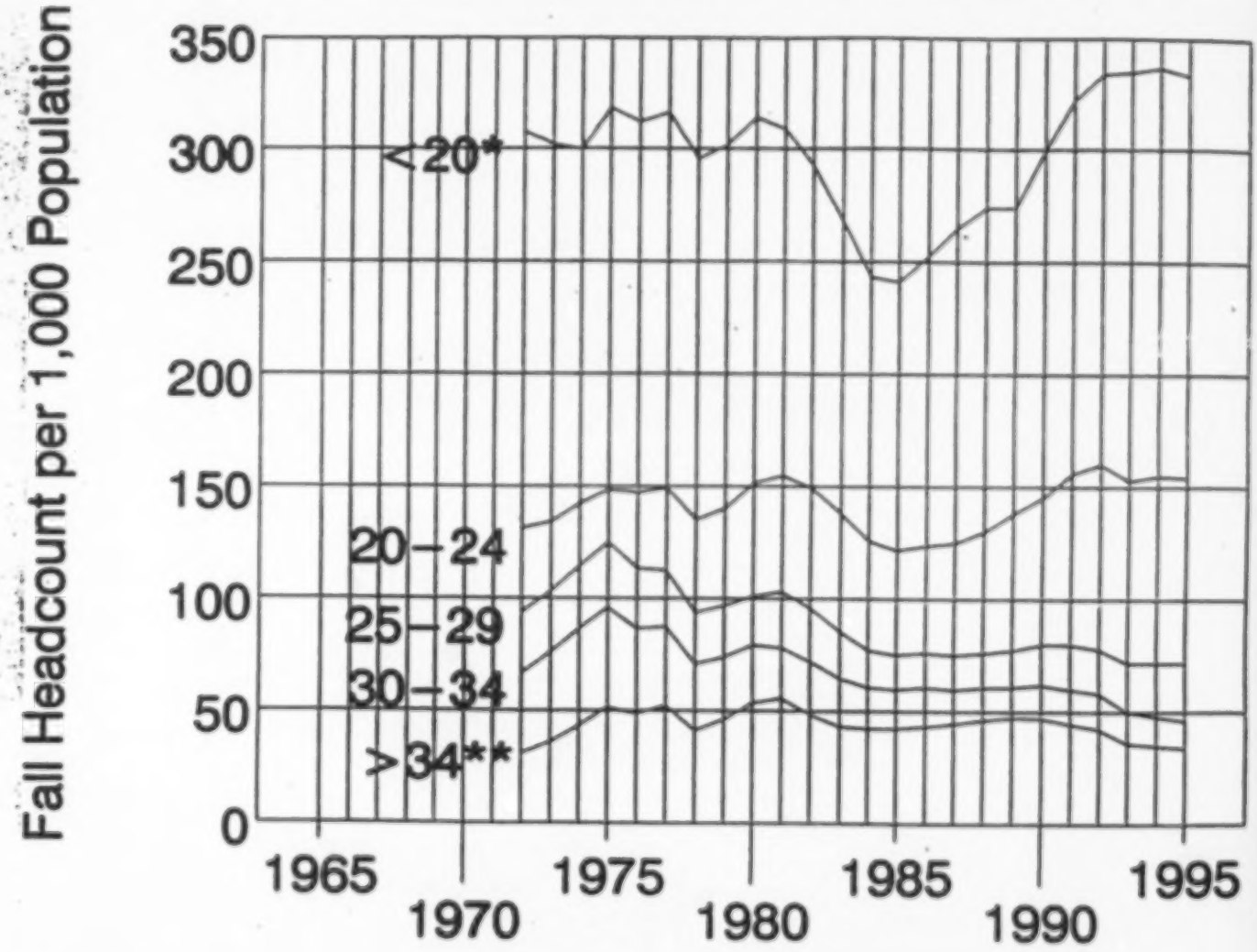


SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges, September 1996.

NOTES: Major policies are depicted as influencing enrollment change. Lesser policies, economic conditions (unemployment), and demographic change also impacted enrollment, but typically to a lesser degree.

Chart 10

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, 1965 TO 1995



SOURCE: Chancellor's Office 1997; Department of Finance, 1997.

* Students less than 20 years–old compared to 18 and 19 year–olds.
** Students 35 years–old and over compared to population 35 to 64.

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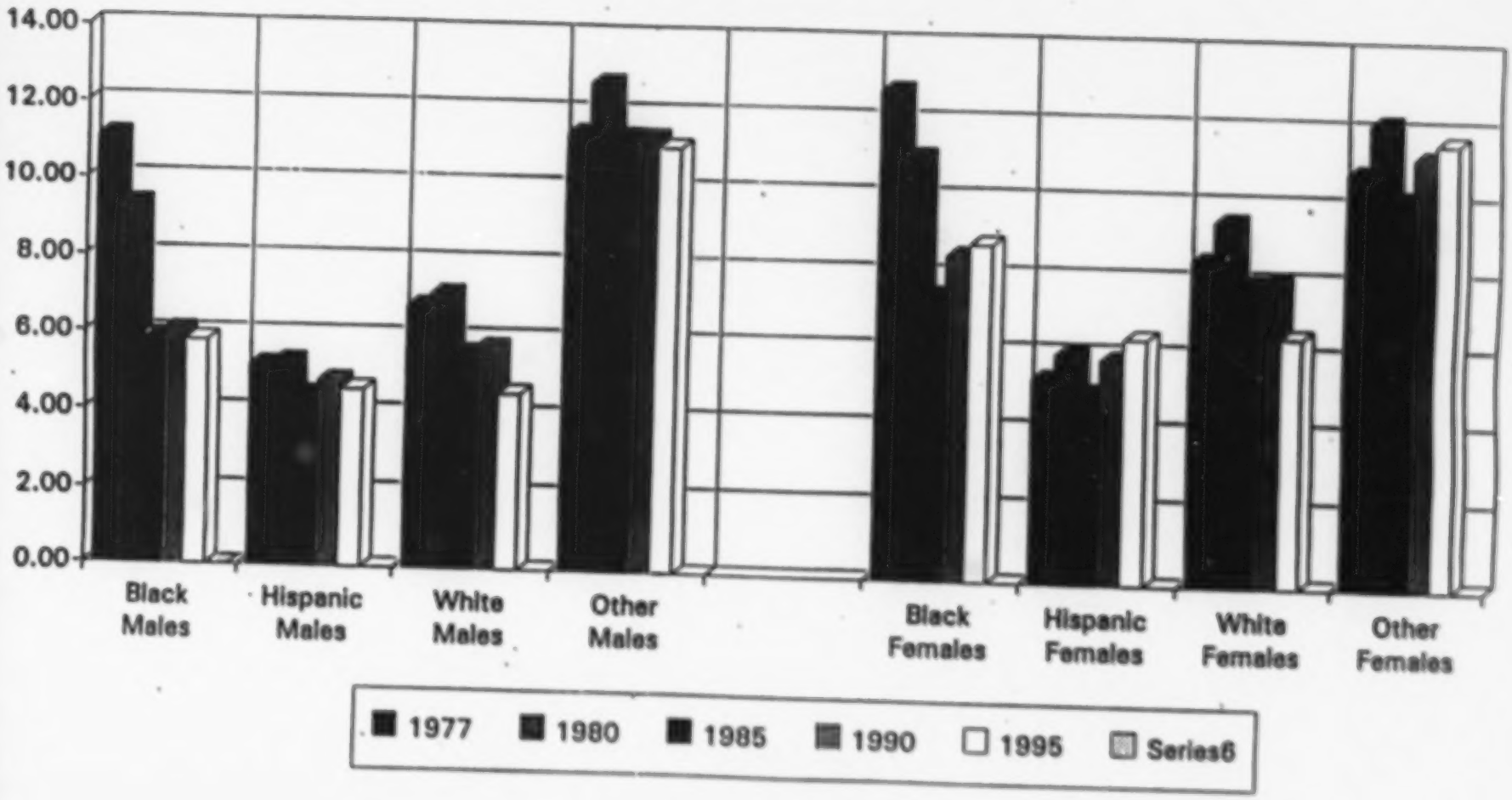
Chart 9

Percent Enrollment of Adult Population By Ethnicity and Gender (1977-1995)



The California Community Colleges (CCC) transferred 70,000 students to four-year colleges and universities both in and out of California during 1991-92.

Of every ten CCC transfers:

1 goes to the University of California (UC)
7 go to the California State University (CSU)
1 goes to a California private, four-year institution
1 goes to a four-year institution out of California

Two-thirds of students transfer in the fall; the other one-third in the spring. The highest-ever number of fall transfers to UC and CSU was in Fall 1975—43,539—due to peak numbers of young students.

Between 1985 and 1990, CCC transfers to UC and CSU in the fall and spring increased 4,642—or nine percent—from 52,043 to 56,685.

During the period 1986 to 1990, rates of transfer (transfers per 100 full-time enrollment two years prior) also went up for all ethnic groups; however, Hispanic and African-American rates are still low.

	1986	1990
African-American	6.4	9.0
Caucasian	13.0	13.3
Hispanic	8.8	10.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.6	12.1
Filipino	9.3	10.6
American Indians	9.6	12.6

The Fall 1991 number of transfers to UC and CSU—35,995—was down from Fall 1990 by 795 (2%), because of cutbacks by UC and CSU.

Each year, one-half of CSU bachelor degree recipients and one-fifth of UC bachelor degree recipients are CCC transfers.

CCC transfers perform well in upper division:

They record GPAs at CSU that are comparable to those obtained by CSU natives.

In UC upper division, CCC transfers who were originally eligible to attend UC, perform as well as UC natives; those not originally eligible are within 0.5 percent of the UC natives' GPA.

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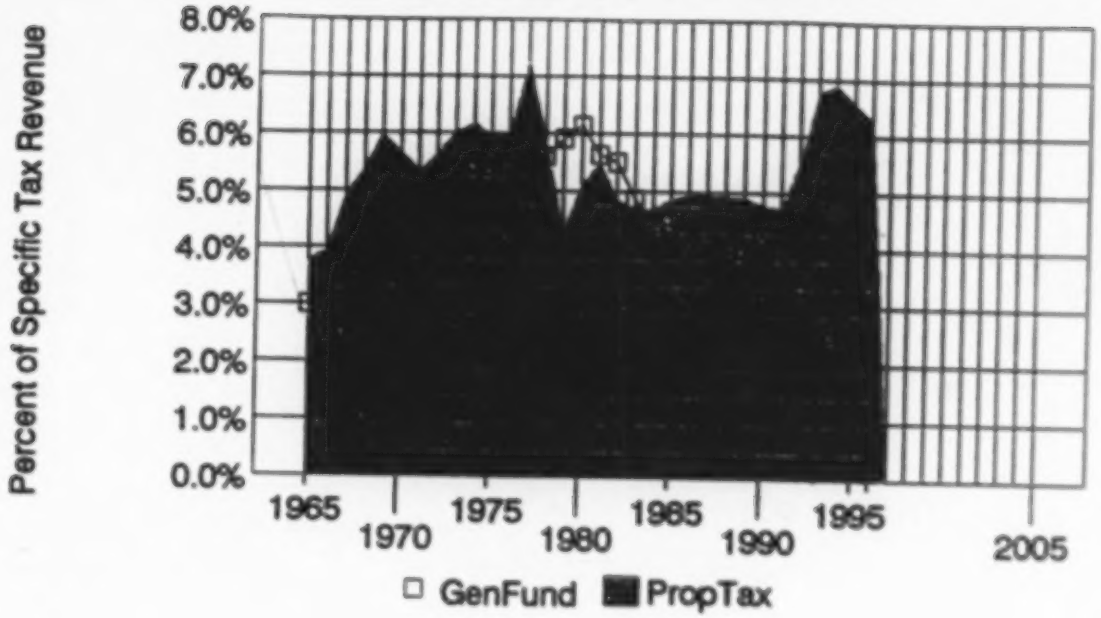
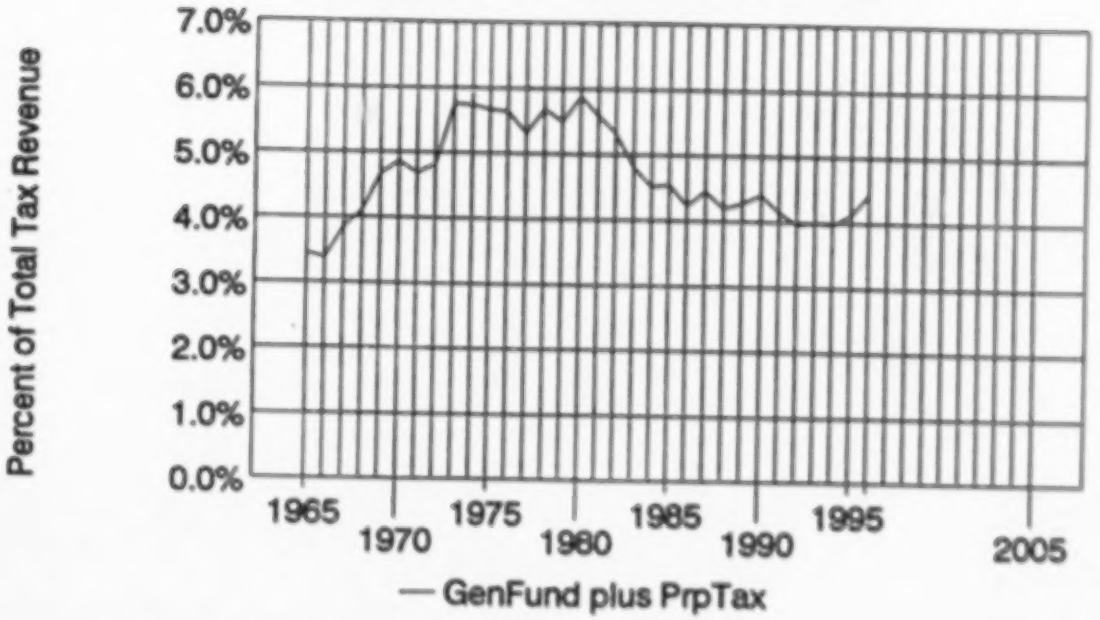
Chart 2

COMMUNITY COLLEGE TAX SHARES
Actual 1965–95; Estimated 1996–2005



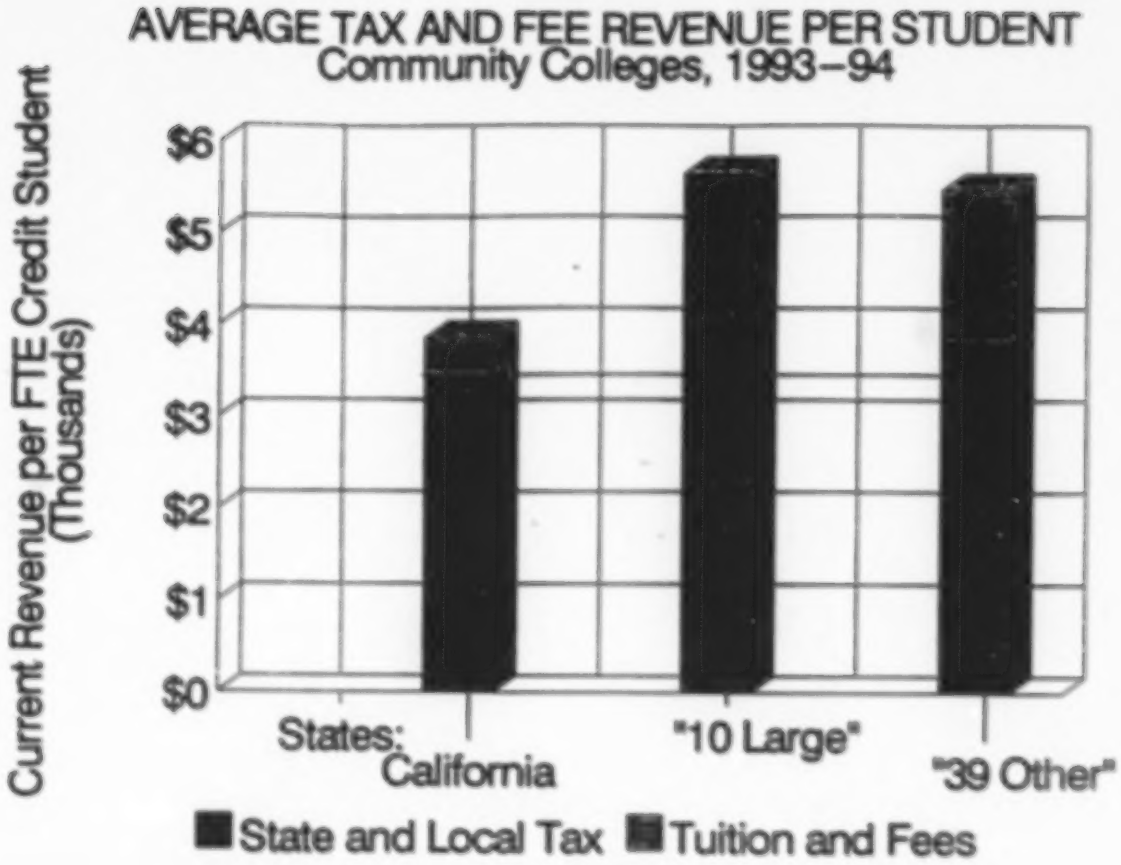
COMMUNITY COLLEGE TAX SHARE
Actual 1970–95; Estimated 1976–2005



SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, May 1997.

bgpln97f/dg51/bg10,11

Chart 4

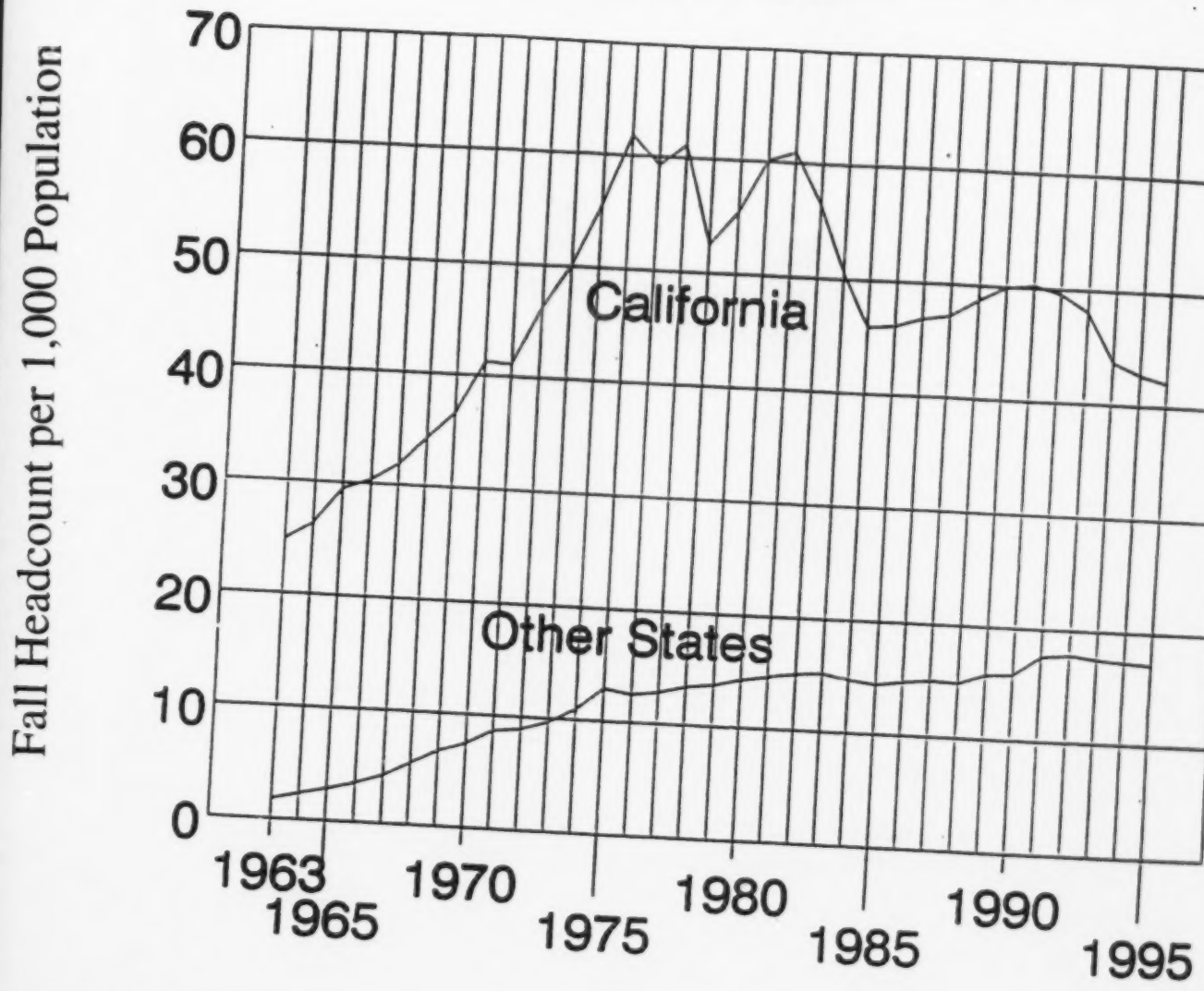


SOURCE: NCES, E.D.TABS, September 1996. Chancellor's Office, April 1997.

NOTE: The ten large states include Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

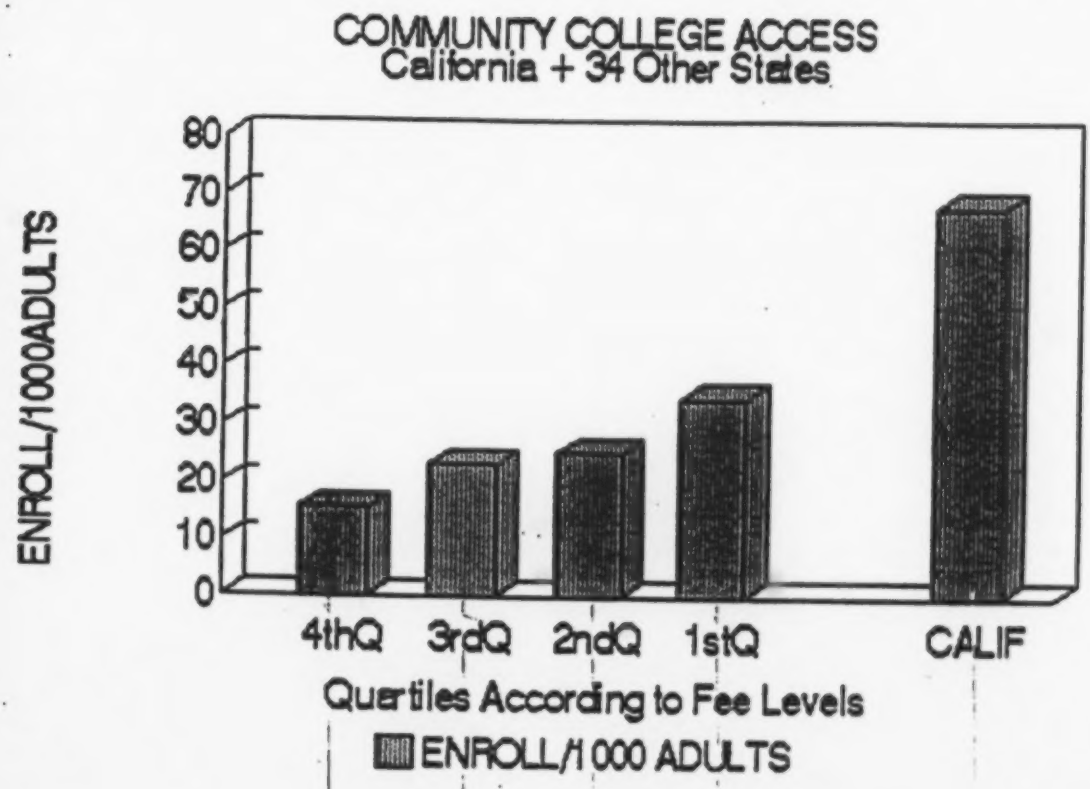
Chart 11

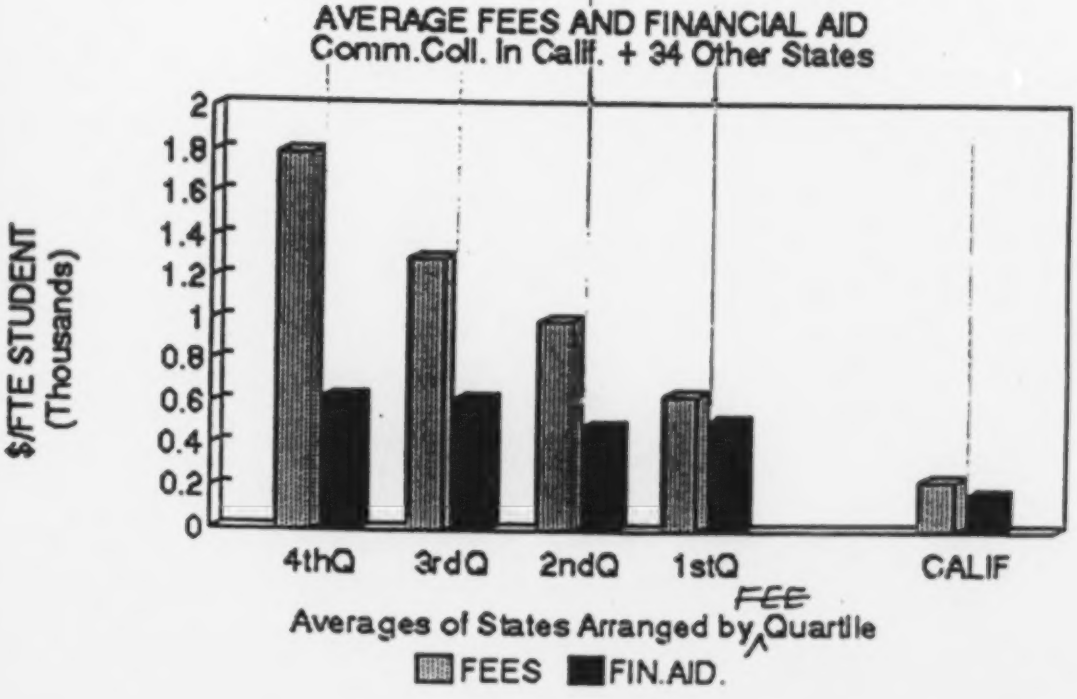
COMMUNITY COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES 1963 TO 1995



SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges, Research and Analysis Unit, April 1997.

Figure 5



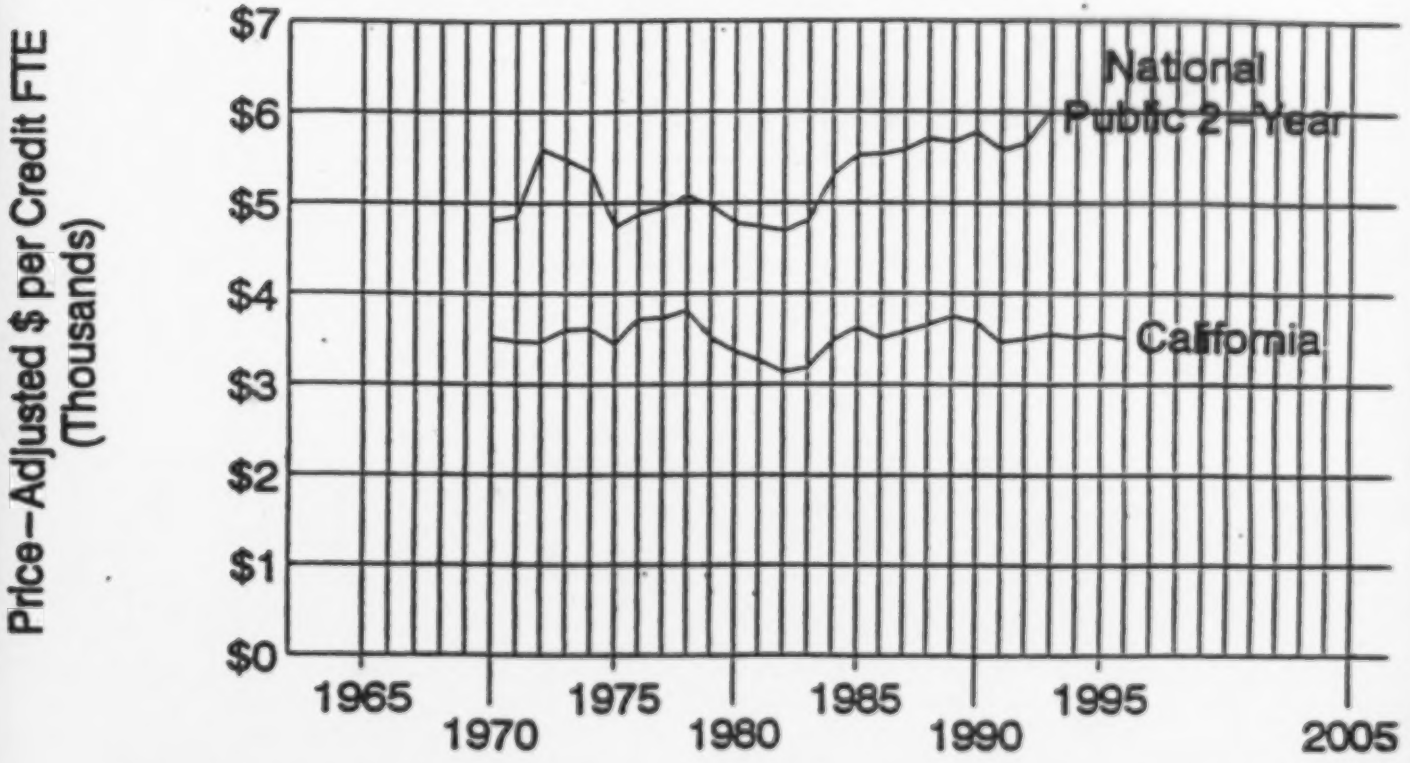


SOURCE: Appendix E.

Chart 6

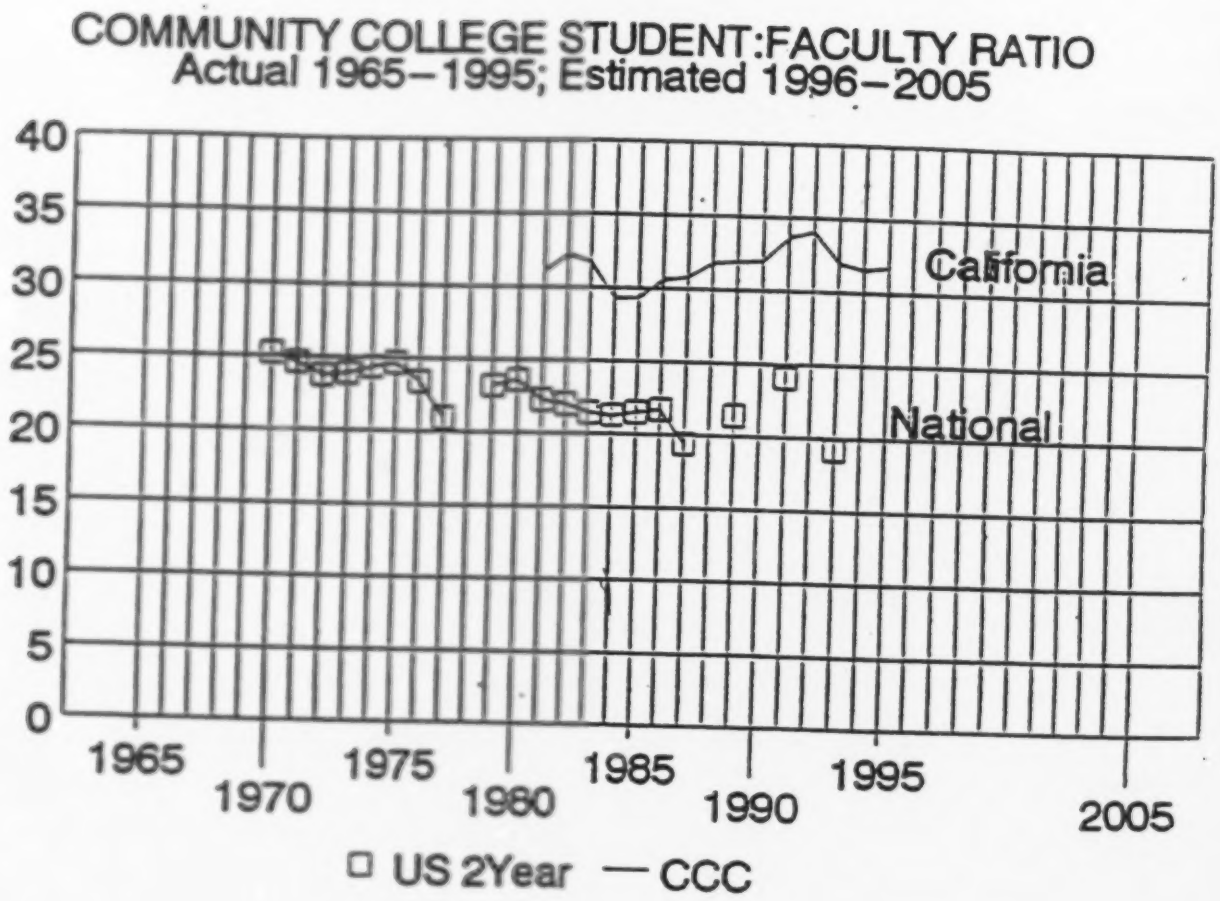
COMMUNITY COLLEGES

CONSTANT E&G EXPENDITURE PER CREDIT FTE
Actual 1970–95; Estimated 1996–2005



NOTE: Includes E&G Expenditures less Student Aid and Transfers from General

Chart 8


COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT:FACULTY RATIO
Actual 1965–1995; Estimated 1996–2005
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2005
California
National
US 2Year
CCC

FACTORS DEFINING STUDENT:FACULTY RATIOS

	FACULTY LOAD Weekly Faculty Contact Hours		CLASS SIZE Average Course Section Size	
	California	Other States	California	Other States
1989–90	17.5	15.4 *	29.2	19.5 *
1992–93	16.7	14.7 **	28.8	17.9 **

SOURCES: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis, May 1997. Comparative Final Statistics of Community Colleges, studies by National Associaton of College and University Business Officials (NACUBO). NCES Digest of Educational Statistics, 1996.

NOTES: *Community Colleges in eight other large states (see Chart 5).
**Based on reports by 308 community college districts outside California.

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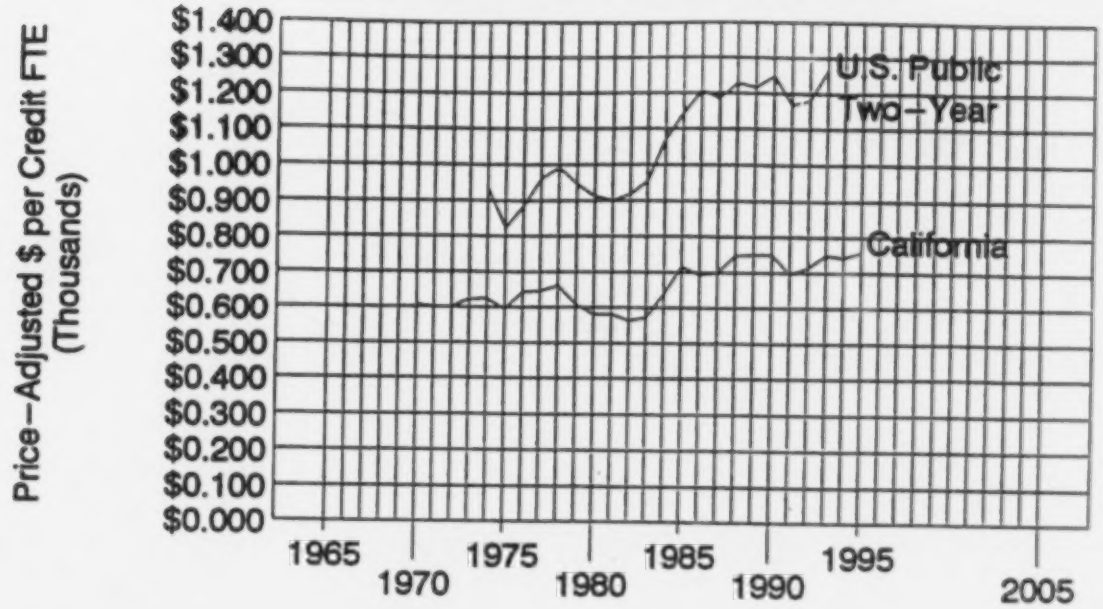
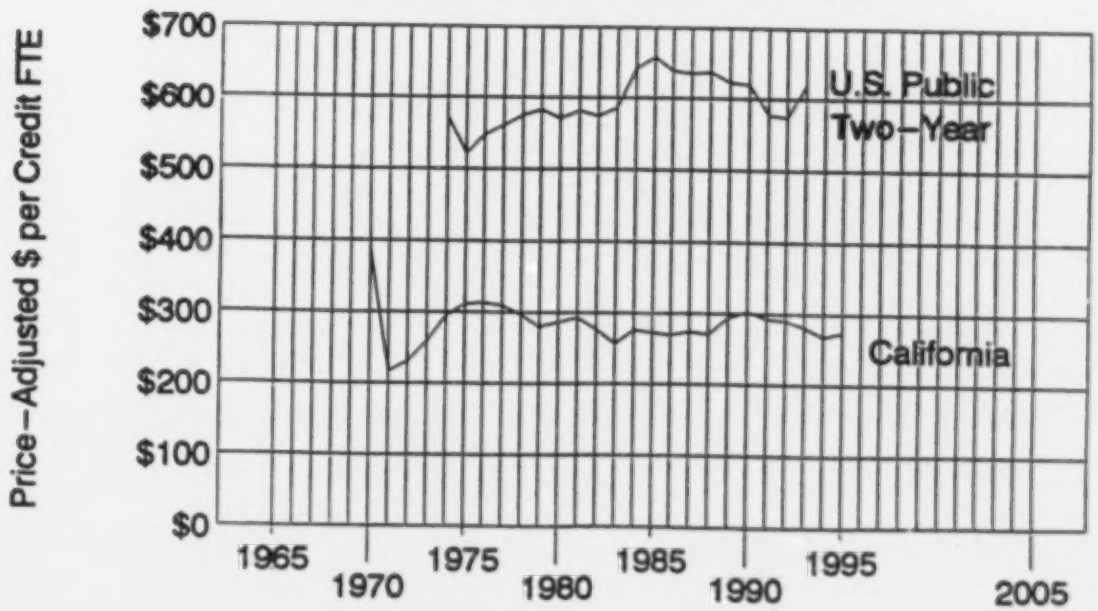
Chart 11
COMMUNITY COLLEGES

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS PER FTE
Actual 1970–95; Estimated 1996–2005



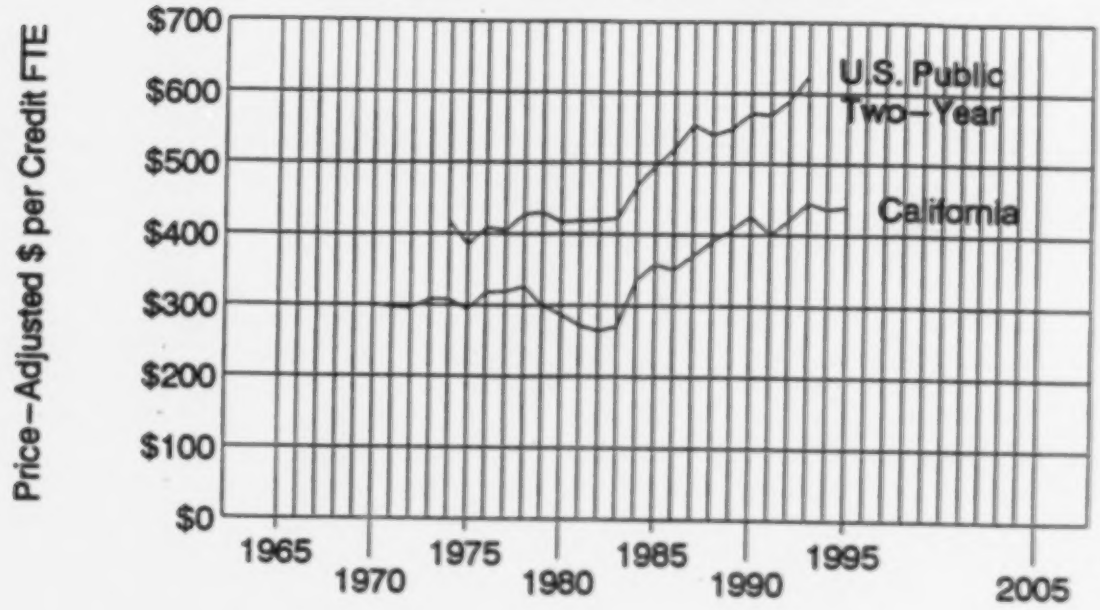
PLANT MAINTENANCE COSTS PER FTE
Actual 1970–95; Estimated 1996–2005



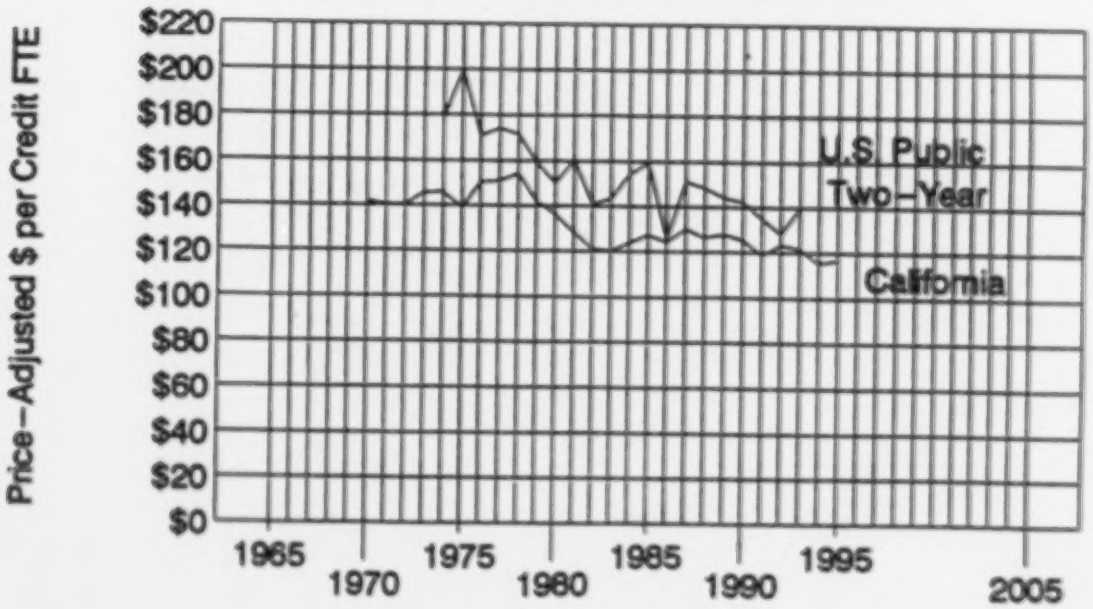
SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis, May 1997. bgpln97f/fi451/bg22,bg23

Chart 10

CONSTANT STUDENT SERVICE COST PER FTE
Actual 1970–95; Estimated 1996–2005

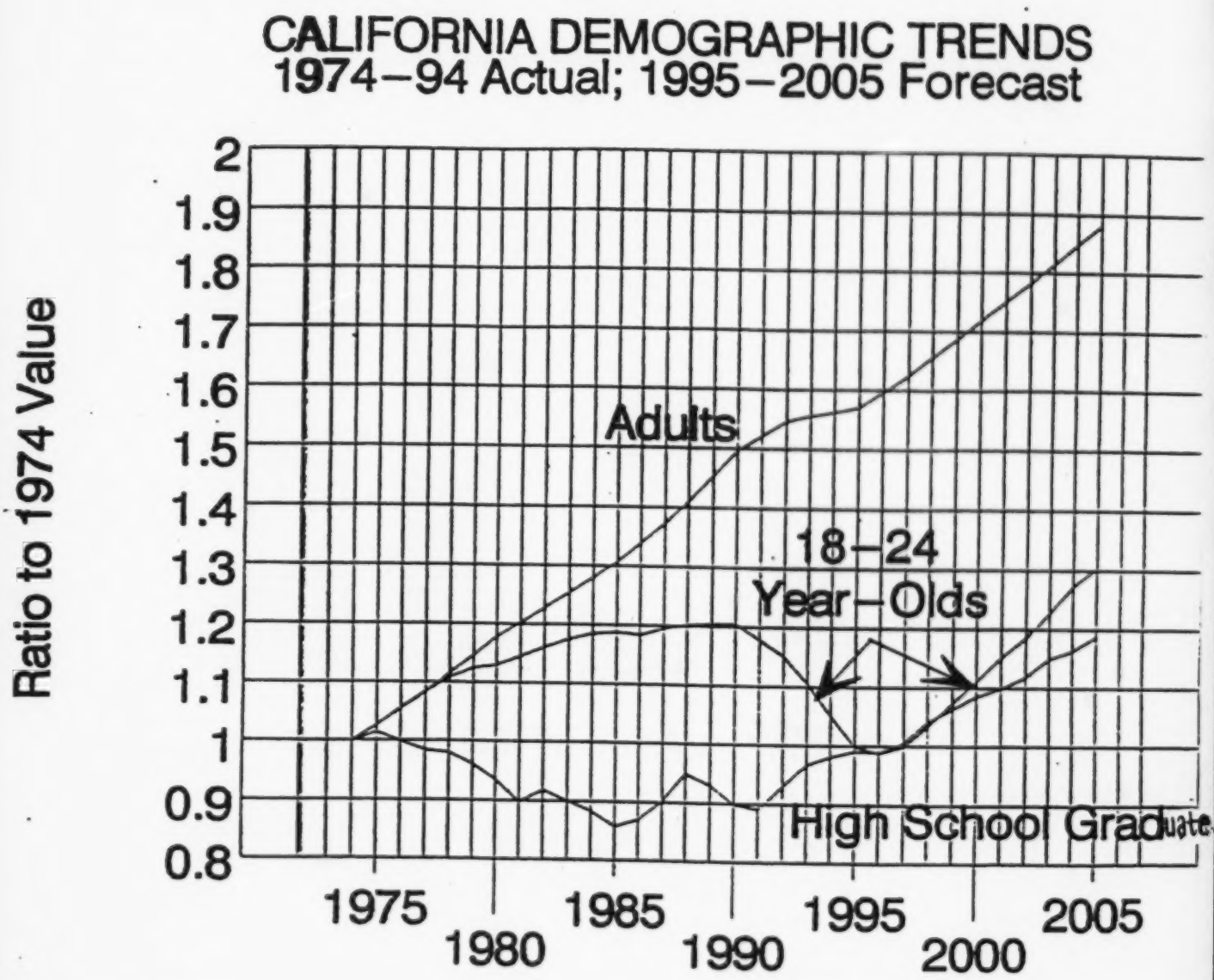


CONSTANT LIBRARY/MEDIA COST PER FTE
Actual 1970–95; Estimated 1996–2005



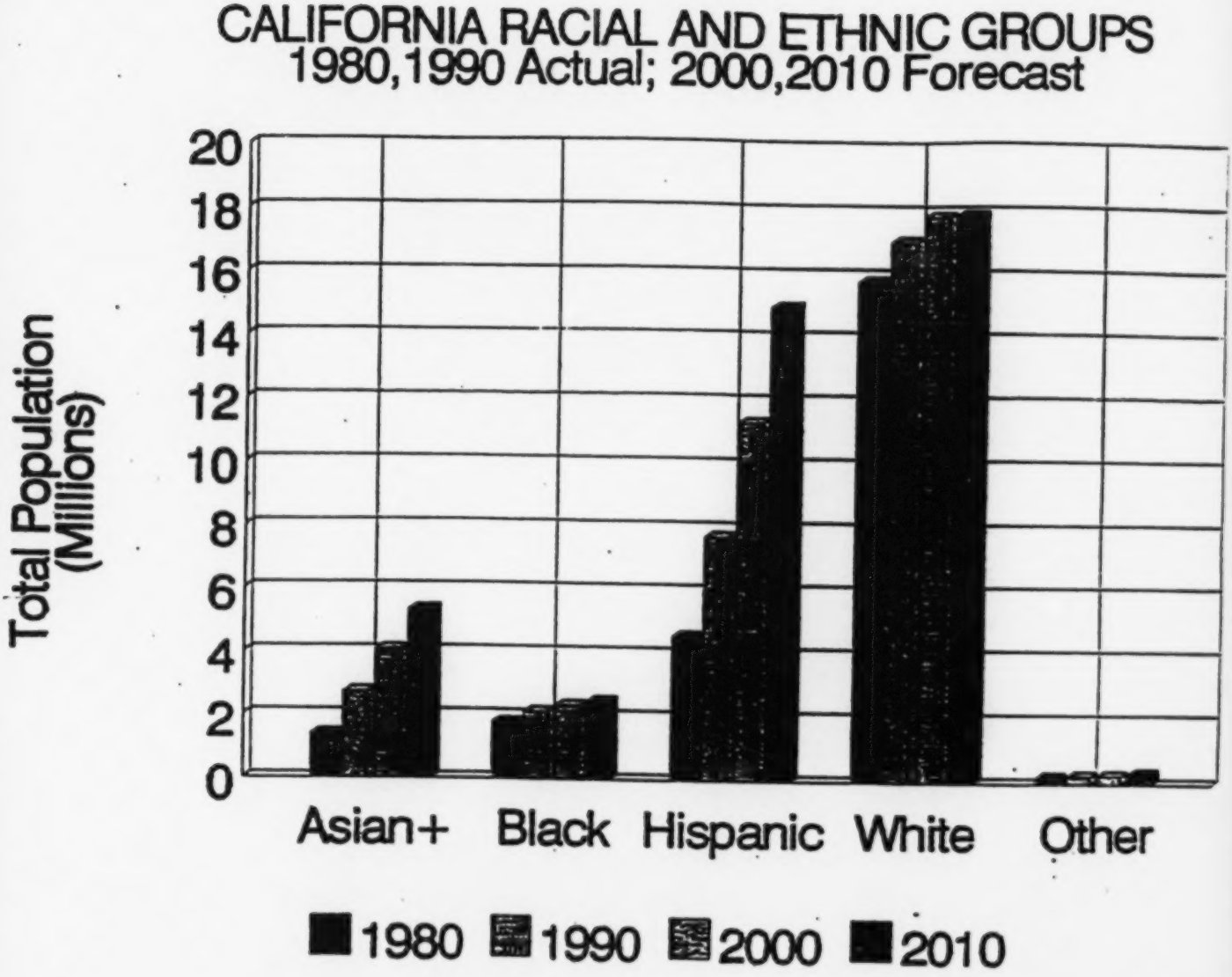
SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis, May 1997. bgpln97f/fi451/bg20,bg21

Figure 2



Sources: Derived from Department of Finance, 1996; California Postsecondary Education Commission, 1995.

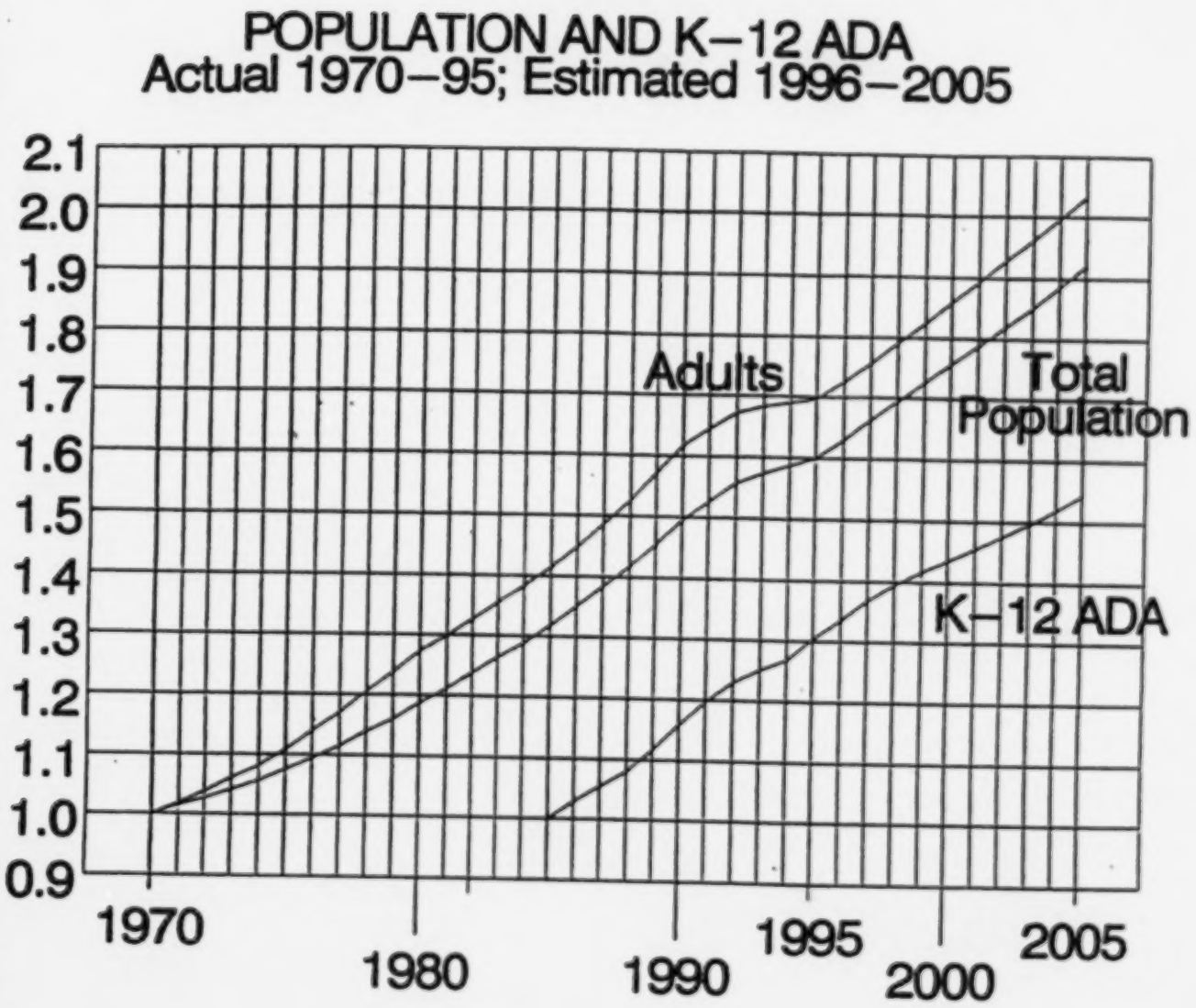
Figure 3



NOTE: Asian+ includes Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Source: Derived from Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy, California Population Characteristics, 1995.

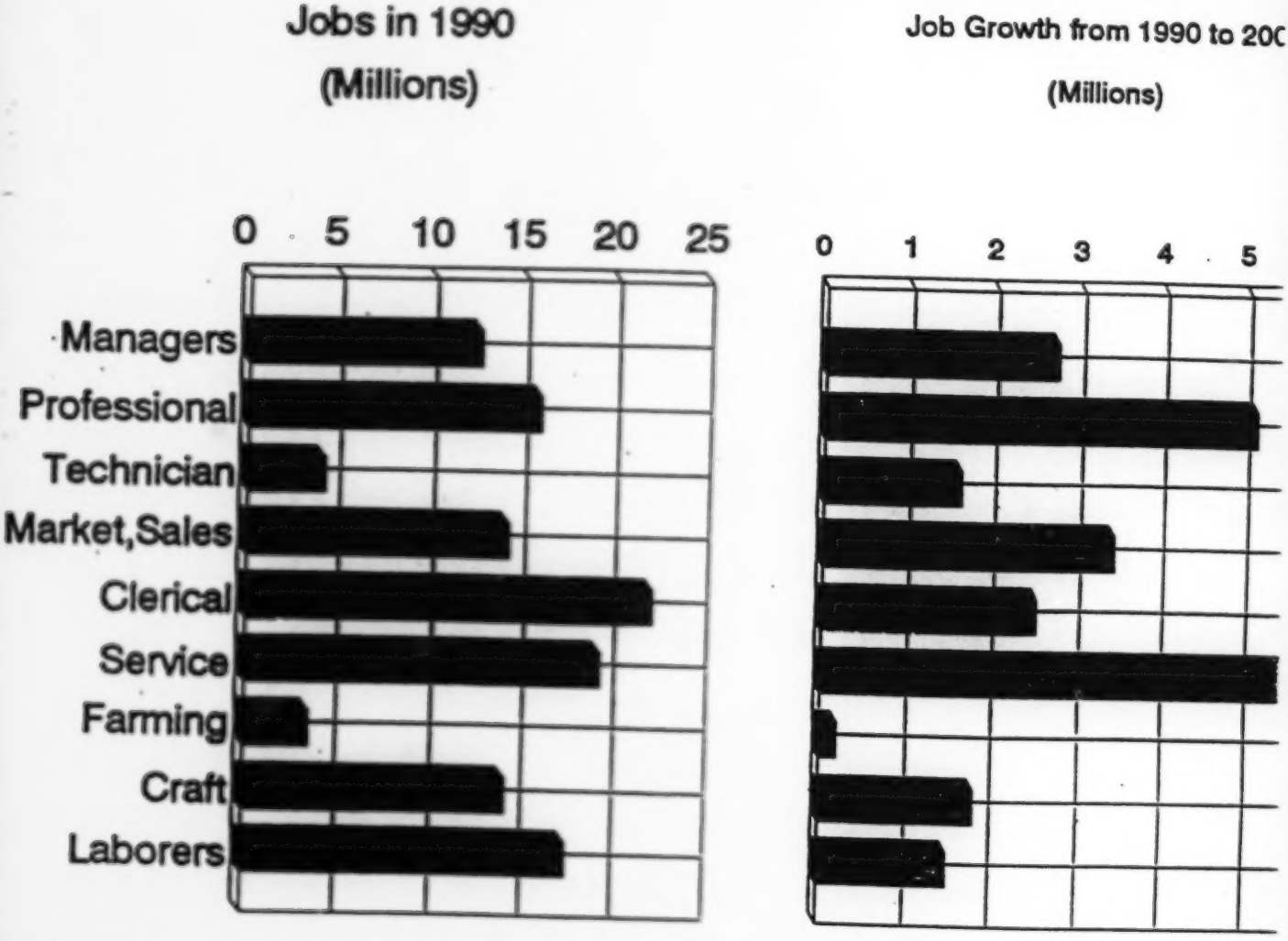
Figure 3
ASSUMED VALUES AND FORECASTS
SCENARIOS A AND B



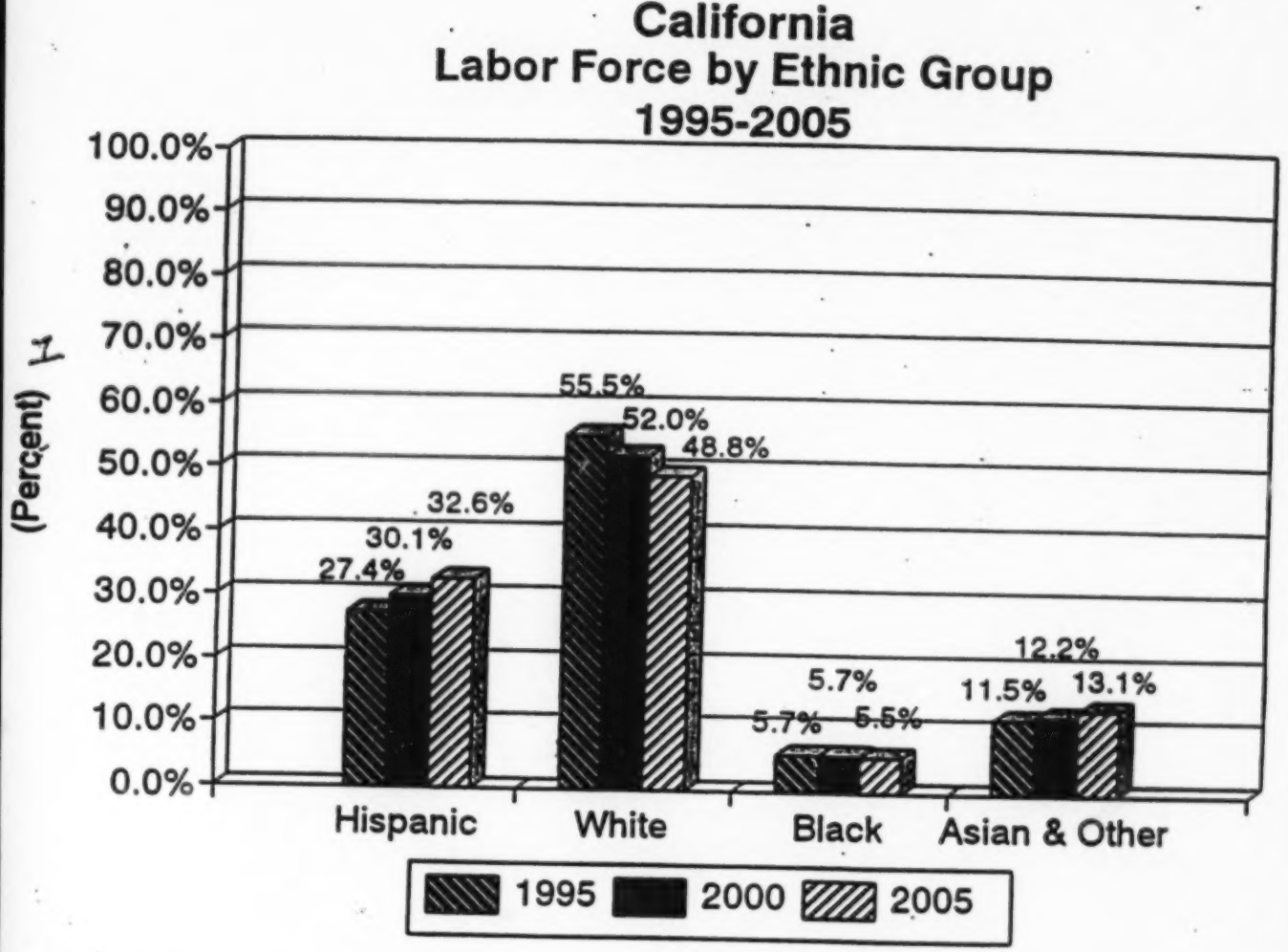
SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis. 02/04/97

Figure 5

U.S. JOBS AND JOB GROWTH, 1990 TO 2005



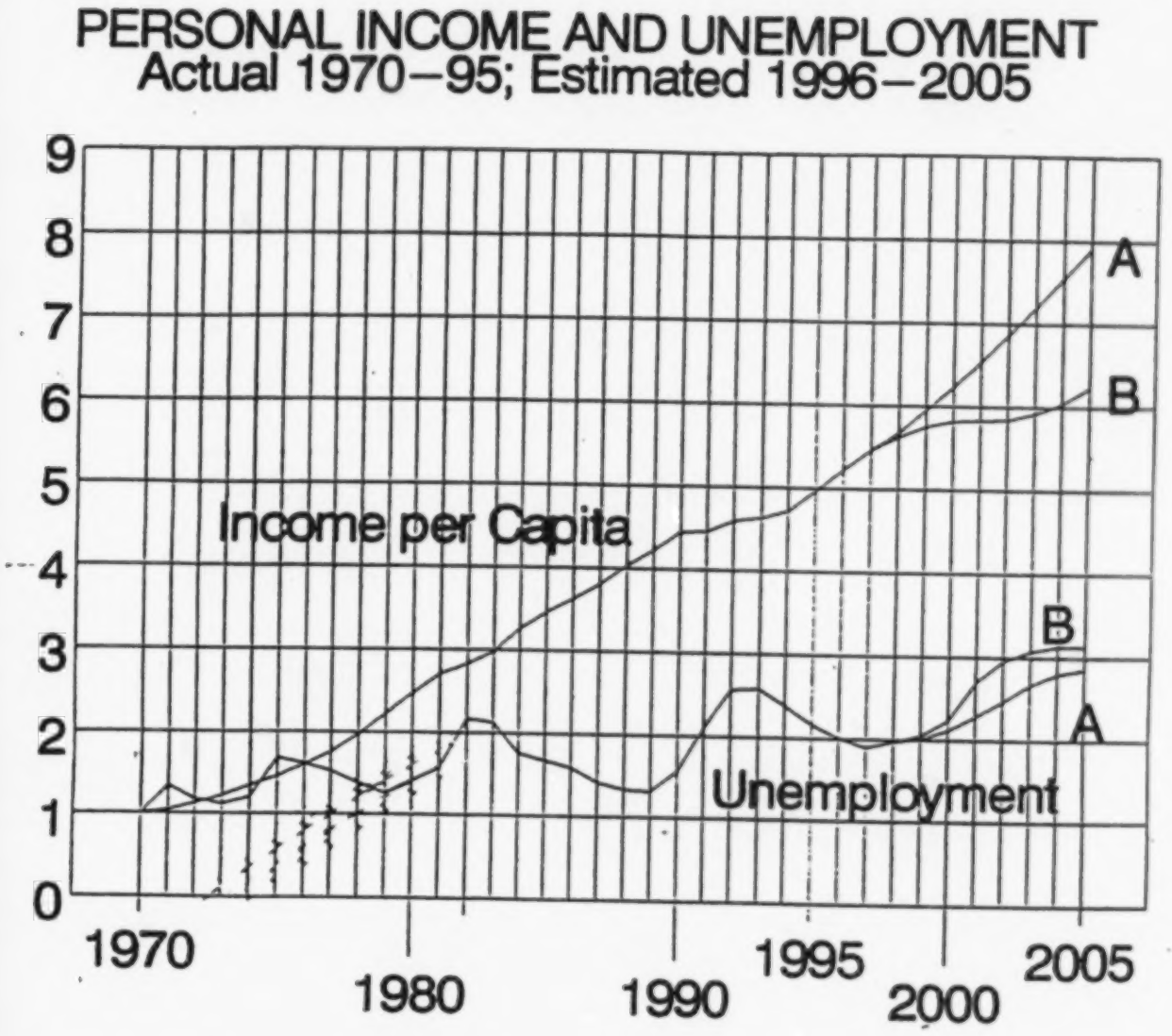
Source: Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy, California Population Characteristics, 1992.



DISTRIBUTION OF CALIFORNIA WORKERS IN 1988 BY ETHNICITY AND OCCUPATION TYPE

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Managerial, Professional, Technical and Sales	61%	56%	31%	72%
Service, Farm, Craft and Labor	39	44	69	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

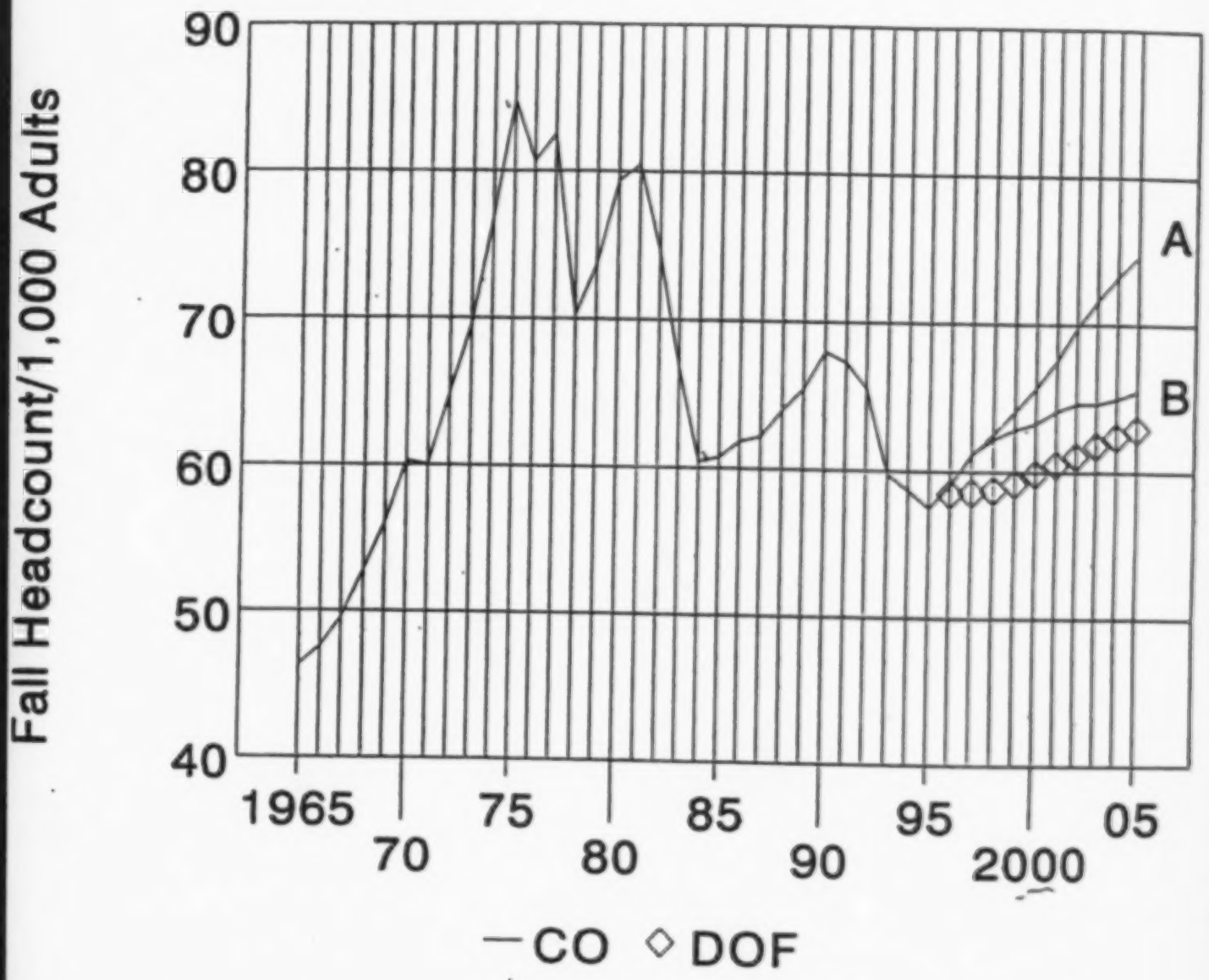
Figure 1
ASSUMED VALUES AND FORECASTS
SCENARIOS A AND B



SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis. 02/04/97

Figure 6
SCENARIOS A AND B

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATE
Actual 1965–95; Estimated 1996–2005



SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis. 02/05/97

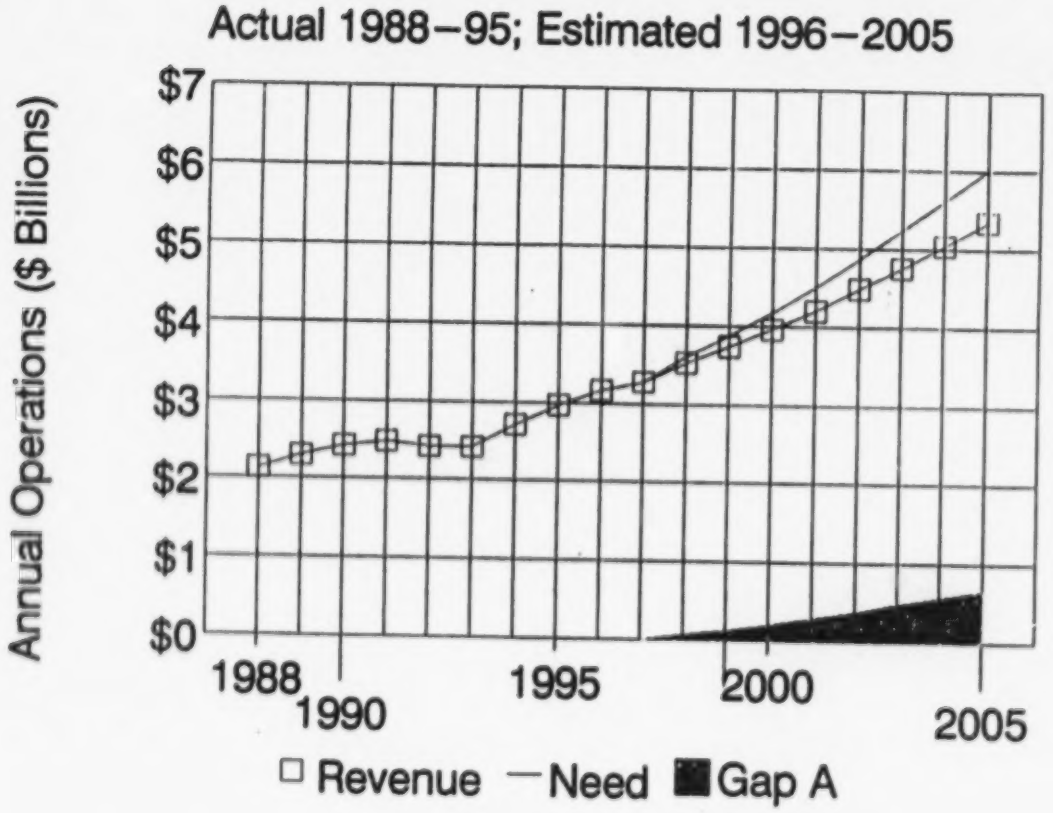
NOTES:

Top CO line is result of (1/97) forecast from "Scenario A," in which CCSCE has projected an annual increase in "real personal income" of 3.3% annually. This is higher than most others are projecting, and has no recession that might be expected (based on history) by the end of the 1990s.

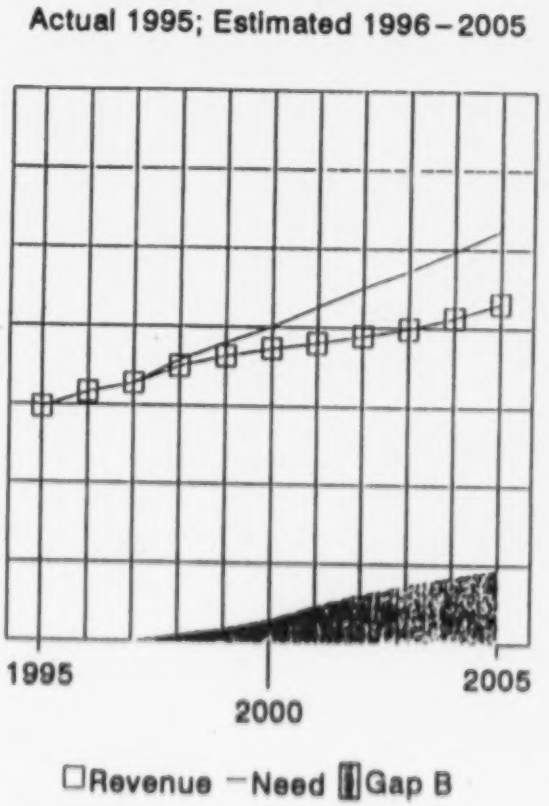
Figure 7

COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUNDING

SCENARIO A



SCENARIO B

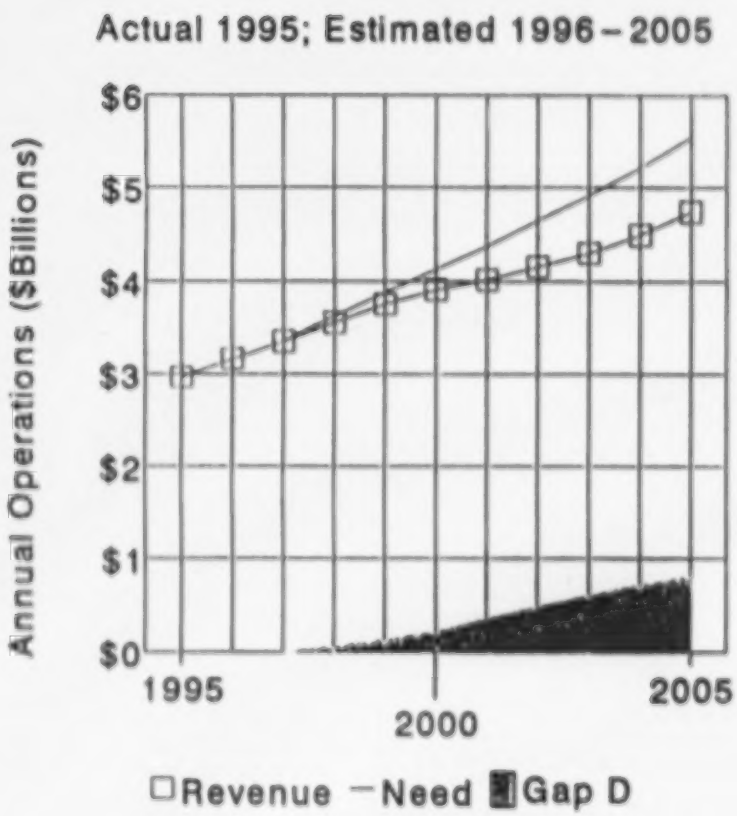


SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis. 02/05/97

Figure 8

COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUNDING

SCENARIO D



SCENARIO E